Relief Affairs
G.R. 72

1923

Department of Land Rev. and Sett

OFFICE DD of Rev.

STATION madras

Misc. **No.** 224

Dated 6-10-'23

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(SUBJECT.)

Floods (S. Kanara) — Relief of distress — Supply of bamboos ~~and~~ etc to distressed people and other measures of relief - Go. recorded

* Not to be filled in the case of permanent records.

Ref.C.4295-23-V7. | South Kanara Collector's Office
Mangalore, 10th September 1

#2626

From

G. W. Wells, Esquire, M.A., I.C.S.,
Collector of South Kanara.

To

The Secretary to the Board,
Land Revenue & Settlement,
Madras.

Sir,

Floods: South Kanara District - Further report submitted.

My report dated 23rd July 1923 printed in G.O. ---- No.1151 Revenue dated 31st July 1923 related to the ------ floods that occurred on 10th July 1923 and my reports ---- dated 9th & 10th August 1923 printed in G.O.No.1250 Rev. - dated 14th August 1923 and G.O.No.1274 Rev. dated 18th --- August 1923 related to the floods that occurred on the 6th & 7th August 1923. The first flood affected chiefly the Northern Taluks of Coondapoor and Udipi and the second --- flood the Southern Taluks of Mangalore, Uppinangadi, ----- Karkal and Kasargod.

2. With regard to both the floods, detailed ------- statistics by a house to house enquiry of the losses sustained in the affected areas were called for from all ---- Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars as per this office circular Ref.C.No.4295-23-V7 dated 23rd July 1923, a copy of which has already been submitted to the Board. Complete ------ statistics have been received in respect of only Udipi --- Taluk and Coondapoor Taluk (excepting 10 villages). Statistics of other Taluks have not yet been received in - full.

Northern Taluks.

The following table shows the number of houses and other buildings wholly and partially damaged in each Taluk.

Name of Taluk.	No.wholly damaged.	No.partially damaged.	
Udipi Taluk	1571	2249	
Coondapoor Taluk	472	653	Includes two away houses.

Southern Taluks.

A similar table showing the statistics received up to date is given below.

Name of Taluk.	No.wholly damaged.	No.partially damaged.
Mangalore	4178	563
Kasargod	161	60
Uppinangadi	442	79
Karkal	49	28

3. The chief necessity at present is the reconstruction of the fallen houses and other buildings especially of those which have completely collapsed and rendered homeless the people who are now scattered about or living in temporar sheds. The total number of such wholly damaged buildings is 6855; calculating 50 bamboos for each building the number of bamboos required comes to 3,42,750 of which 78,550 are required for Udipi Taluk and about 25000 for Coondapoor Taluk including the ten villages remaining to be reported on. As regards the remaining Taluks, the distribution as per above statistics stands as follows:-

Mangalore Taluk including Buntwal & Panemangalore -	208100
Kasargod Taluk excluding Hosdrug Deputy Tahsildar's division.	8050
Uppinangadi Taluk.	22100
Karkal Taluk excluding the worst affected parts such as Venur etc.	2450

4. I have discussed the question of the supply of bamboos with the Conservator of Forests, VI Circle and the two District Forest Officers. I think the Government should undertake the supply departmentally and waive the seigniorage. As regards the cost of felling, transport and other incidentals, it may be recovered from all the grantees leaving the Relief Committee to assist the poorer grantees by supplying them with part or the whole of the cost from the General Fund. For the above purpose the

Conservator suggests the opening of depots [illegible]

lapoor, Udipi, Bangalore, Pandamangalore, [illegible] and

nje. The period within which the demand for bamboos -- from the owners of collapsed houses may be met, should be -- from the 1st of November to the 31st December 1923 within -- which time it may be presumed that their demands will have - been satisfied so that after that date the owners of ------- partially damaged houses may also have a chance of getting - bamboos on the above conditions for repairing their houses - up to the end of March 1924, when the depots may be finally closed. The details of the scheme will be worked out by -- the two District Forest Officers under the instructions of - the Conservator. Some of the owners may also require, in - addition to bamboos, some better class of timber for the --- reconstruction work. For this purpose the Forest Department may be required to sell at the above depots Government ----- timber at fixed rates of cost price up to 31st December 1923 without the intervention of Contractors who are likely to -- raise prices if the present system of periodical auction be continued. As my power as Collector under the rules ------ regarding free grant of forest produce to necessitous ------ village communities in such exceptional cases is limited to Rs.1000/- or in the case of individuals to Rs.200/- and as - the total value of free grants in the whole District will -- far exceed these limits, it is necessary, to avoid delay, -- that I be delegated with full powers subject to the conditio that the actual total value of the grants should be reported to Government through the Board in due course for formal --- sanction. The Conservator of Forests is also of the same opinion in this matter.

5. In addition to the above I recommend the grant of the following concessions:

(1) that the rule that kumakidars should use the --- trees, timber and other forest produce of their kumaki for agricultural or domestic purposes in the village in which the kumaki is situated - (vide Rule 7(a) of the Rules under Section 26 of the Madras Forest Act) be suspended until 31st March 1924.

(2) that the rule that no permits are to be issued for trees under 6' girth from unreserved lands and under

girth from kumaki lands be suspended till 31st March 1924.

(3) that Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars be empowered to issue permits for cutting reserved and classified trees from unreserved and kumaki lands till 31st March 1924 without the previous sanction of the District Forest Officer.

6. The next measure of relief that is necessary is the grant of state loans at a favourable rate of interest to such of the sufferers as are in need of them. These loans may be granted not only for rebuilding houses destroyed by flood but also for reclaiming cultivated lands covered with silt and sand and for purchasing seed grain and agricultural cattle to replace those destroyed by floods. About 44 applications have been received up to date. As the number of applications received is below the minimum (50) fixed by the Board for the entertainment of a temporary establishment proposals in that direction called for by Government in their telegram dated 5th instant (copy enclosed) cannot be submitted at present. The reason for the receipt of such a small number of applications up to date is reported to be chiefly the high rate of interest (7½ p.c.) charged on such loans by Government and partly the ryots' ignorance of loan rules. I have already issued a circular to Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars setting forth the salient features of the loan rules for wide publication, and communicated a copy of it to the President of the Floods Relief Committee, Mangalore, so that both the officials and the non-officials of the Relief Committee may collaborate in this relief measure. My enquiries in the villages visited by me and those held by the Tahsildar of Mangalore go to show that loans cannot be had locally at 5 to 6¼ p.c on the security of immoveable property. It therefore seems to me that in a local calamity like the present one if this measure of relief the conditions of which are decidedly more advantageous to the borrowers than are those of a private loan is to be of real benefit to the sufferers, the present rate of 7½ p.c. should be reduced at least to five per cent though I should prefer four per

7. The loan rules under the two Loans Acts being -- applicable only to Agricultural lands and farm houses some relief by way of loans will also be necessary in the case of afflicted persons at the trading centres of Buntwal, --- Manemangalore and Uppinangadi, the worst affected parts in the flood areas. This relief is possible by the formation of cooperative housing societies, proposals regarding which are contained in the enclosed copy of the letter dated ----- 16th August 1923 addressed by the Vice President of the Dist. Central Cooperative Bank to the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative societies, Mangalore. This problem may, I think, be referred to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for remarks.

8. The third measure of Government relief for which the sufferers are hoping is remission of assessment on wet lands affected by the floods in one or other of the following two ways.

(1) When the crop has been totally destroyed by the flood or (2) when the lands have been so heavily covered -- with sand as to be rendered unfit for cultivation this year. The wet lands so affected fall under the three classes given below.

(1) Patla lands. (2) 1st class wet lands. (3) Kogar lands.

With regard to the general question of applicability of remission rules to this District, it may be said, that - there is no precedent for remission of assessment in this - District. In this connection I invite the Board's ------- attention to the following G.Os. bearing on the point.

(1) Para 17 of G.O.No.757 Rev. dated 25th August 1902 at --- page 9 of B.P.No.172 R.S. dated 29th August 1902.

(2) G.O.3573 Fis.Rev. dated 31st October 1918 passed on the Board's reference No.1/98 dated 19th October 1918.

(3) G.O.252 Fis.Rev. dated 1st February 1919 passed on B.P. 129 Fis.R.S. dated 17th January 1919.

(4) G.O.No.478 Fis.Rev. dated 27th February 1919 passed on B.P.No.376 Fis.R.S. dated 15th February 1919.

held by the Board and Government in G.O.No.3573 Mis.Rev. dated 31st October 1918 quoted above.

Where the first cause mentioned above has operat patla and I class wet lands do not appear to be entitled to remission of assessment. Patla lands being low-lying lands in the vicinity of a stream or river are generally liable to submersion during the South west Monsoon and are therefore capable of growing only a single crop of paddy during the -- suggi or second crop season - (please see para 18 of the Dy. Commissioner's letter at page 17 of B.P.No.4 1 R.S. dated --- 15th March 1902). So the 1st crop raised on such lands ----- during the 1st crop season may be considered to have been -- raised at the risk of the cultivator and to be a speculation. The 1st class wet lands, being compounded double crop lands, are not entitled to remission of assessment merely because of -- the loss of the 1st crop, under para 3 of B.S.O.No.13. The case of mogaru lands is however different. They are capable of growing only one paddy crop and that during the yenel or 1st crop season though they are situated by the side of a -- stream at a higher level than the adjoining bail or 1st class wet lands. They are classed under II class wet lands in the Settlement Notification. Hence if the only 1st or yenel crop raised on them was totally destroyed by the flood, it seems to me that they are entitled to remission of assessment. Such total loss of crop on a large extent of mogar ---- lands has been observed by me in the course of my inspection in the villages of Adyar, Pavur, Harekala, Amblamogar, Kenja Malavur, Mallur and Adyapadi. It is likely that this state of things may exist in other affected parts also. The ---- total acreage of mogar lands on which the crop was totally - lost in the above villages visited by me may amount to about 285 acres which bear an assessment of Rs.5/- per acre.

my Wisdom Wet Lands Compounded at 1 1/4 and P 199 Vol 1

As regards the second cause (deposit of sand ~~and~~ or silt if this cause renders the wet lands falling under the above three classes unfit even for 2nd crop cultivation this year

unfit is not less than one acre in each field or sub-division (vide para 4 (iv) of B.S.O.No.14). But I ------ recommend the suspension of the rule laid down in para 10 (iii) of the said B.S.O. viz., that in deciding the ------- question of remission regard should be had not merely to the field affected but to the entire property or holding of the landlord to whom the field belongs or by whom ----- remission is applied for. According to my recommendation the minimum spoilt area entitled to remission would be one acre, and it would be definitely known that the crop on --- that area is ruined and another cannot be grown, either --- because of the intrinsic nature of the land or because the floods had so spoilt the land that it could not produce -- another crop in the same year. In such a case I think it would be fair to the pattadars affected by the floods to suspend the rule quoted. I solicit the Board's explicit instructions on the points raised above so that I may ---- formulate proposals for remission of assessment on the --- lines laid down by the Board, but I would urge that the -- remission be calculated on the affected areas themselves without reference to the rest of the pattadars holding. This would be a measure easily understood by the persons affected and likely to give general satisfaction in view of the recent calamities.

Your obedient servant,

10/9/23

Collector.

Copy to the Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
Madras.

R.D'S.10/9.

O.R.No. 1241.
23-24

Office of the South Canara
Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.
Puttur, South Kanara,
Dated 16th August 1923.

From

M.R.Ry. M. Shiva Rau Avergal,

Vice-President,

The South Canara Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

To

The Assistant Registrar of

Co-operative Societies,

M a n g a l o r e.

Sir,

Subject: Co-operative Building Societies - Government Aid.

Your C.No.219/Sup.23 of the 31st ultimo. The devastation caused by the recent floods in the towns of Buntwal, ------ Panemangalore and Uppinangady which have been almost wholly ---- wrecked necessitates the undertaking of schemes of reconstruction on a co-operative basis. The housing schemes at Mangalore and here, may therefore well stand over for some future time and we have to apply ourselves heart and soul to the organisation of -- Co-operative Housing Societies which offer the only feasible --- method of reconstruction in all the three places.

2. Preliminary investigations towards this end have ----- already been taken on hand in Uppinangady and Panemangalore. --- Buntwal has been almost entirely evacuated now and it will take some time for the refugees to return to their ancestral ruins -- and to think of their future schemes of settlement. Quite a -- large number of refugees have turned their steps to Mangalore and I would suggest an attempt to gather them together and sound --- them as regards their taking to Co-operative Housing Schemes. I may say your Inspectors,generally speaking, know little of the - idea and possibilities of co-operative housing and as it is also a subject which has to be handled with great care and caution, I

think you will have to give your personal attention so far as Buntwal is concerned.

3. Excluding a number of people who will have been --- permanently scared away from Buntwal, I dare say, there are a considerable number who cannot but stick on to the unfortunate place making the best of a bad lot. The problem is to find a suitable place at a sufficient altitude above the recent -- historic flood height, and sufficient to locate the town of - the future. So far as I have been able to gather there are two alternative sites viz. (1) Mairana Padavu and (2) Ponnegil Padavu. The first one is a plateau about ½ mile to the west of the Bhandarbettu Secondary School and is the nearer of the two sites to the old town with which it can be easily connected by a good road in continuation of the Bhandar lane. I learn there is no difficulty as regards water supply. In addition to the aforesaid connection with Buntwal, the plateau could be connected with a road to be cut at the hill sides to connect it with the Kallige road. The second plateau is to the north of Buntwal on the road to Mudabidri. It is about a mile from the old town. Of these two plots, the former will undoubtedly be the more favoured one. The extent of these two plots available for occupation will have to be ascertained through the Revenue Department and the assistance of the Labour ----- Department will have to be sought for for drawing up the site plans, and marking out therein the layout of roads, streets, house sites etc. Except the construction of roads, there will be little or no other cost of developing the land preliminary to commencing building operations.

4. As regards the location of the commercial centre of the town, it is obvious that the shops and warehouses should be reconstructed along the Charmadi ghat road as before. The proximity of the river which affords a cheap line of transport of goods and of the road through which the traffic from -----

up country pours in are advantages which cannot be neglected - and which no trader would be willing to forego. The shops -- and warehouses of the future will serve only for the fair-weather needs of trade, the stocking for the monsoon being --- duly provided for in suitable godowns in the New Town, where - the entire residential portion of the town will have to be --- concentrated. This sort of division of house and shop in two separate places instead of hopelessly mixing up the two together appears to me to have more advantages than a mere avoidance of the dreaded flood.

5. The same arrangement will hold good for Panemangalore. The location of the New Town there, I mean the residential --- portion and the monsoon stocking godowns, will have to be done on the hills to the north of the old town on the cart track -- towards the Damarsapai temple in Maricombu village. No other site is available. Here too the available extent has to be - ascertained through the Revenue Department. Supervisor ---- Pitrama Naik has already been deputed to collect information after enquiry with the affected people as to their willingness to join the housing scheme. I have hopes of a sufficiently - large number of people falling in with the scheme.

6. As for Uppinangady we have personally held preliminary investigations which lead us to believe in the fruition of a - housing Scheme for one section of the affected people. They all agree that the New Town should be moved further east and - located on the hill near the 33rd mile stone along side the -- Shirady Ghaut road which has to be diverted a bit in front of the Travellers' Bungalow.

7. Finance.- Turning now to the vexed question of --- finance, I fear in the very nature of things our housing ----- schemes will be almost confined to those who can scrape ------ together the required sharecapital to serve as the basis for - Government or other loans. The wreckage of the homesteads --

will yield considerable quantities of sound building material such as timber, stones, etc. which, under the circumstances, can well be used for the new buildings. The material will have to be carefully valued and the resulting value credited towards sharecapital. Few have cash or other assets which could be converted into cash. I trust this method of raising the needed sharecapital will have to be permitted as it is unavoidable and I hope you will agree to this course forced upon us by the extraordinary situation created by this widespread calamity.

8. It is difficult to estimate at present the extent of Government loans which would be needed for the building up of the three towns. As observed already Mangalore and Puttur will have to surrender the Rs.10,000/- each which was estimated to be needed for their housing schemes. Over and above the Rs.20,000/- which is thus made available, I think quite a large amount will be needed and I would press your intimating to the Registrar the extraordinary demand thus created and requesting him to give South Kanara the first claim for as much money as will be needed out of the Rs.4 lakhs provided in the Budget this year. All schemes in other parts of the Presidency may well wait until our needs here are satisfied.

9. I learn that the Venkatramana temples in Buntwal and Mangalore are thinking of furnishing all the capital needed for reconstruction in Buntwal with reference to the needs of the Gowd Saraswath Community. Whether this is true may be ascertained and if so, the money so offered may be advised to be lent through the Housing Societies projected by us. It will set free a large amount which can well be utilised in Panemangalore and Uppinangady which are not likely to be lucky enough to attract similar help.

10. One point which strikes me in this connection is the necessity for relaxing the rules so as to permit societies to accept deposits from non-members as well. The point of this restriction is not understood. So far as the safety of the

Government money is concerned the byelaws themselves lay down that it will be a first charge on the assets of the society. If so, there need be no fear as regards other creditors coming in and claiming priority. I urge the departure from the rules in order that we may take advantage of temple funds, which --- cannot be availed of under the existing rules. I trust you - will address the Registrar on the desirability of his urging - on Government this relaxation of rules to this extent as a ---- special case.

11. Aid to the poor.- This is the most difficult portion of the whole problem and our housing scheme does not ---- promise much hope to these people unless Government relax the present rules so as to enable us to admit into the societies - indigent people for whom we have to build houses entirely with money borrowed from Government or otherwise, and allowed to be occupied by them on the hire purchase system, the equated payments of capital and interest being spread over a longer term than 20 years which is the ordinary term contemplated by the - rules. Even for other loans I would request your urging on - the Registrar the necessity for allowing 30 years as a special case so that the annual equated payments may weigh as lightly on the afflicted people as possible.

12. I have jotted down briefly a few of the thoughts -- which have forced themselves on me and my fellow workers in -- our desperate anxiety to apply the co-operative remedy to ---- relieve the extraordinary situation which challenges solution at our hands. I request the favour of your communicating to me your views on the scheme outlined herein, so that we may -- evolve a suitable scheme and take immediate steps towards working it out.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) N. Shiva Rau,
Vice-President.

(True Copy)

Collector.

G.S.K./10.9.23. 10/9/23

Government of Madras.

Revenue Department.

POST COPY OF TELEGRAM.

From

The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

To

The Collector of South Kanara.

Dated Fort St. George, the 5th September 1923.

Please expedite proposals (for) temporary establishment to deal (with) loan applications (for) rebuilding houses destroyed by floods.

(Copy by post)

Sd/ W.A. Krishnamachari,
Superintendent.

Copy to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.

(True Copy)

for Collector.

M.S.R./10.9.23.

10.9.23

Rela 7362.23-1 14

Office of the Chief Conservator
of Forests,

Madras, 15th Septr., 1923.

From

H. Tireman Esq.,

12687 Chief Conservator of Forests,

Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Revenue Department,

Madras.

Subject- Flood relief- South Kanara.

--

In D.O. No.2035-1/23-1, dated 1st instant from the Under Secretary, Development Department, I was asked to take immediate action in the matter of grant of forest produce in South Kanara. Before the receipt of this D.O. I had received Mr. Turing's note of 21st August 23 and had directed the Conservator VI Circle to proceed immediately to Mangalore. I now submit a copy of the report from that officer dealing with the arrangements which he has made. I think there can be no doubt that the people who require the bamboos cannot possibly fell and transport them themselves. There appear to be two alternatives; either the work must be done by the Forest Department or by the Relief Committee. The Conservator reports that the Vice President of the Relief Committee while of opinion that Government should undertake the work states that the Committee would do it were a grant made for the purpose. The Forest Department can undertake it but it will mean upsetting most of the work in progress in South Kanara with a resultant loss in Revenue, and I would urge that if possible the work should be entrusted to the Committee, the Forest Department giving whatever assistance it can.

2. The Committee appear to think that whoever does the work the whole cost must fall on Government. This is hardly reasonable. Government might certainly forego the value of the bamboos standing

standing in the Forest but it is not reasonable to expect it to meet the cost of felling, transport etc. In this connection, I invite a reference to para. 13 of the Conservator's report in which it is stated that the result of stripping the forests of the available bamboos will be to increase the cost of extracting timber by some Rs. 10,500 per annum for the next three years thus considerably reducing the profit on timber exploitation; in any case therefore Government must be put some considerable expense as a result of the relief operations.

3. In para. 16 of his report the Conservator states that a special grant which is likely to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 85,000 will be required. He adds that the work of extracting bamboos done by the Forest Department will involve the postponing of a certain amount of ordinary forest work the result of which is likely to be a saving of Rs. 8000 on the budget grant but as he points out this will probably all be required for reconstructing forest buildings which have been destroyed or damaged by floods.

4. In para. 17 the Conservator suggests that the Collector be delegated with unlimited powers in the present case. I request that this suggestion may be adopted as it will save innumerable references to Government.

5. As requested by the Conservator I have already deputed Mr. Cur on special duty in connection with relief operations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

15-9-23

for Chief Conservator.

Copy to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Sett. with copy of Mr. Richmond's report.

Copy to the Conservator of Forests VI Circle, with reference to his letter No. 4-1914-28 dated 7th Septr., 23.

15.9.23

a grant given, it is not easy to understand how combination is considered impossible, or help through the large number of members of the general and other Committees impracticable. The fact is possibly that the ultimate recovery from the grantees of the out of pocket expenses is considered uncertain.

6. The Collector estimates that the following are number of bamboos are required.

(1)	Coondapoor Taluk ...	25,000
(2)	Udipi Taluk ...	79,000
(3)	Karkal Taluk. ...	7,000
(4)	Mangalore taluk (including Mangalore Town but excluding Bantval). ...	140,000
(5)	The Southern areas. ...	50,000
		301,000

This estimate is arrived at by an allowance of 50 bamboos for each house which has actually collapsed. For houses which have been damaged, but not to the extent of complete dissolution it is believed that 25 bamboos per house will be required but allowance is not made by the Collector for these as it is feared that the bamboos available will not go round and it is desired to help the worst cases first. If a greater number prove available the "damaged" houses will obtain a share.

7. The estimates of the bamboos available are:-

(1) North Mangalore.

Somershwar Reserve Forest	100,000
Andar Reserve Forest	8,500
Chinkramale Reserve Forest	12,000 - 11,8,500

South Kanara .-

II. South Mangalore.

Nerinkemale & Suvarmale Reserve Forest	5,000	
Porkala Reserve Forest	3,000	
Mujur. " "	15,000	
Kadanbili " "	2,000	
Shibaji. " "	5,000	
Kuntur. " "	5,000	
Anegundi block of Reserves.	10,000	
Jalsur group (Devachalla etc. reserves)	18,000	
Sampaji R.F. (Paishwani areas)	75,000 - 13.5.00	
	253,500	

thus giving us almost the number we require, though it is necessary to state that, so far as the South Division is concerned, the cost of extraction will be very heavy, the areas are not very accessible and the leads to the centres of necessity will be long. Also, the Sampaji areas, though providing the largest possibility, do not serve with any facility the larger centres of necessity.

8. But the numbers available may be added to in the following way. Ordinarily, on the West Coast, it is only the tops of the bamboos that are made use of; the reasons being that, with bamboos plentiful and there being no need to be economical in their use, it is the practice to take only the top halves of each culm which are more easily felled and trasnportable that the lower portions. These bottom pieces

are useful however, either as posts or, split, as roofing material, and it appears probable that it willbe necessary to extract them to meet the demand. If so, the number of bamboos available would be increased to 2,33,000 in the Northern Division and 250,000 in the Southern, ~~being~~ making a total of 4,83,000. The cost of felling and extraction of 'bottoms' however, is likely to be 50% more than that of 'tops'.

9. It is difficult to estimate the cost of extraction (felling and carting) which will naturally vary according to the numbers to be supplied at each centre and the sourceof supply. In collaboration with the District Forest Officers rough estimates have been prepared, these vary from Rs.12 per 100 (for tops) in the caseof bamboos from Heranhinale Reserved Forest extracted and sent to Uppinangady to Rs.24 (for tops) from Someshwar to Coondapur, to Rs.36 (for tops) from Sampaji Reserved Forest to Pannemangalore. Even with these rough figures, for each source of supply and distributing centre, it is impossible to forecast the total cost of the work until it is known what number of bamboos will haveto be delivered at each centre. The Collector has shown no tables prepared, showing the villages or number of houses to be assisted and these must be allotted by the District Forest Officers to the distribution centres so as to ascertain the number of bamboos required for each centre. It will then be possible after a fortnight's actual experience of the work of felling and carting from the various supplying areas, to arrive at a rate for each depot, which is easier and would appear to be more satisfactory, than to attempt to fix a flat rate for the District. All that can be hazarded at present is that the actual cost of supply is not likely to be less than Rs.28 per 100 or some Rs.85,000 in all without allowing for depot establishment or any form of 'overhead'. Much will depend upon the the most economical way of distributing the felling areas among the depots. The District Forest Officers are instructed to submit detailed estimates as soon as ~~possible~~ possible.

10. It is considered that the following should be distributing centres i.e. depots from which the entitled in the neighbourhood will obtain their requirements- Coondapoor, Udipi Mangalore, Pannemangalore, Uppinangady and Bevinje. Mr.Subba Rao would have added Mangarkatta, but, as the Collector points out, this is very close to Udipi and Mr. Wells adds Mangalore t the list first prepared

11. The depot procedure would be for the subordinate in charge to sell to anyone producing the Tahsildar's authority (which would be retained) 50 bamboos per house at the rate fixed (the reported actual cost of felling and transport) for the particular depot. This reservation of the bamboos for those considered to be entitled to special consideration would continue up to the 31st December 1923, after which it may be presumed that their demands have been satisfied and, thereafter, all comers could be supplied. The Collector would prefer not to charge these, too, more than cost price and I agree.

The bamboos would be done up in the depot in lots of 50 (half 'tops' and half 'bottoms' if it is found necessary to use the latter) and no division of lots for selection should be permitted. The Range Officer should inspect the depots not less than once in ten days, to check the stock and accounts to satisfy himself that the correct rates are being charged, and to take over the collections in the case of depots which are not within easy reach of treasuries.

It would be preferable could the depots be placed in charge of Forresters, but it is to be feared that this will not be possible. Proposals for the entertainment of depot keepers (they will have to provide security) and depot watchers will be submitted by the District Forest Officers as soon as possible. It is hoped that it may be possible to commence sales from the 1st November. By the 31st March 1924 all

requirements

requirements should have been supplied, or proved impossible of supply and the depots should then be shut down.

12. It has been pointed out to the Collector that the difficulties of procuring carts will be considerably reduced if the help of the Revenue Authorities is given and it is believed that he will arrange for this through the firka Revenue Inspectors.

13. In making their detailed felling plans (but not their estimates) the District Forest Officers will, for the time being, omit from consideration the bamboo areas required by them, for the particular timber floating operations, for the next three years. After that time the bamboos, dead and dying are not likely to be serviceable. But it will be distinctly understood that if these bamboos prove to be required for the purpose under consideration they must be given, provided that no others are available. If they have to be relinquished it is estimated that the lack of bamboos will result in an additional expenditure of some Rs.10,500 (for both divisions) per annum for the next three years, thus considerably reducing the profit on timber exploitation. This is a very considerable addition to the free grants proposed and, although it provides no reason negativing them it should be noted.

14. It should be possible, at any rate in the Bangalore taluk areas to clear out the bamboos available by grants of palmyras standing on unreserved lands. In any event the cost of supply of bamboos to these particular areas is likely to be high and the palmyras (which could be removed by the grantee) would cost him less in spite of the increased cost of working it up.

15. Also, if desired there is no reason why 1 acres of the Kabladi reserved forest (North Bangalore

should not be devoted to the supply of poles in place of bamb

Of this reserve (200 acres) 100 acres has been worked for fuel since 1917-18 the balance is not being worked ~~xxx~~ and is said to contain some 3000 poles up to 6" diameter. These could be cut and placed on roadside (within 2½ miles of Coondapoor) at about Rs.12 per 100. Were this done the area could be prderly regenerated next year

Similarly, there are, in case of need, areas in South Mangalore namely Kalanjemale and Narimogar Reserved Forests where the standards in the old coupes (clear felling is noth adopted) could be sacrificed, providing some 1,500 poles at about Rs.15 per 100; while the Kaniyarmale Reserved Forest is said to be able to provide, from thinnings, some 7,500 Xylia and other poles, which could be delivered at Mangalore at about Rs45 per 100. Again there are unreserves which will pro vide some small timber and the Collector has under consideration proposals regarding the temporary suspension of the limitations imposed upon sale from Kumekis

16. ~~Turning~~ Turning to the question of larger and better class timber, the Collector agrees that it will suffice if we sell in our depots at fixed (not preferential) rates up to the 31st December 1923. The ordinary practice is to sell in

auction periodically; but if this method of disposal is held in suspense for the time being there will be no chance of contractors raising prices against a necessitous community.

16. It is to be feared that if the supply of bamboos etc. is undertaken departmentally, some of the normal work of the two divisions must be abandoned. Specially engaged temporary staff, with no knowledge of the forests, would be a help to neither the special nor the ordinary work. I shall, however, as I have telegraphed the Chief Conservator today, be glad of the services of Mr. Currie, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to organize the special work and to see that is pushed on with as rapidly as possible.

Among the works which it will be necessary to abandon are the elephant capturing operations in South Mangalore, the Nalkur -- regeneration fellings and to reduce or abandon the area under preparation for stocking with Hopea next year; while seeing that the staff will be fully occupied during November and December it would appear that fire protection will, necessarily, be neglected to a considerable extent. There are thus likely to be savings to the extent of some Rs.8,000 - on the other hand there is the reconstruction of our own buildings, destroyed or damaged by the floods, to be undertaken as early as possible and it is unlikely that any appreciable part of the amount required for the bamboo -- operations will be available from savings in the Mangalore divisions, or from other divisions in the Circle. A special grant will be necessary, the amount of it cannot be stated with any degree of precision at this stage, though it is likely to be in the neighbourhood of Rs.35,000 - vide para 9 above.

17. The powers of a Collector, in regard to free grants are limited to Rs.1,000, in respect of communities, and it is certain that, even with the cost of extraction eliminated, the amount -- necessary will far exceed his powers or those of the Chief Conservator It seems desirable, then, that the Collector be delegated with -unlimited powers in the present case, the actual value of the grants to be reported in due course.

18. Pending any other decision that may be reached in regard to the agency of supply, the District Forest Officers have been instructed to proceed at once with the preliminary arrangements on the lines of this report. Mr. Curris, when he joins (he will be attached to the Northern division for purposes of pay etc.) will, in consultation with, and on the advice of, the District Forest Officers draw up a definite plan of campaign and will put it into effect. His headquarters will be nominally Mangalore; but as he will be in camp for practically the whole of the time, the lack of house accommodation will be no obstacle. He must work in close touch with the District or Forest Officers, who will be responsible for the financing of the operations, Mr. Currie's principal concern being with organization and control.

19. Copies of this report have been supplied to the Collector and the District Forest Officers.

Ref.C.No.4295-23-V7. South Kanara Collector's
Mangalore, 17th September

H-118

G. W. Wells, Esquire, M.A., I.C.S.,
Collector of South Kanara.

The Secretary to the Board,
Land Revenue & Settlement,
M a d r a s.

Sir,

Reference:- Floods - South Kanara District - My report Ref.C.No.4295-23-V7 dated 10th September 1923.

My recommendation in the last para of my above report restricting the grant of remission to extents not less than one acre in each field or Sub division affected, lost sight of cases of entire Sub divisions affected though they be --- less than one acre in extent. I, therefore, now recommend that remission may be extended to the whole Sub division --- totally affected irrespective of its extent.

Your obedient servant,

C o l l e c t o r.

18/9/23

M.D'S.18/9.

R. F. XXII-A-19—21,580—12-16.

Subject.— Floods. S Kanara dt - Relief measures
Collrs report - Subt to Govt.

FURTHER MEMBER

Intro & section

READ AGAIN B.P., No. _____ dated _____ 191

" " " _____ " _____ 191

READ ALSO :— pp H12 c/s

Register No. H 2626, From the Collr of Madras S Kanara, No. 4295-23-V, dated 10. 9. 1923 Q

Copy sent to Govt direct by Collr.

" " _____ " _____ " _____ 191.

H2718 - pp 26 c/s " " 17. 9. 23 A

" " _____ " _____ " _____ 191

RESOLUTION. No. H2626/23-1, dated 20 - 9 - 1923

R. to c/s

Subt to Govt.

2/ The Collrs proposals for the sale of bamboos are explained more fully in the report of the Conservator of Forests subd to Govt with the Chief Conservator's letter Rep no 7342/23-1 dt 15.9.23. The Bd has no doubt that the Forest deptt will do the work more satisfactorily than it could be done by the Relief Committee. This will no doubt give the Forest deptt a great deal of extra work and trouble besides disorganizing their ordinary work, but the Bd is afraid that this cannot be helped in

The Bd considers that the extent of the distress is such as to justify the subordination of departmental work to the necessities of relief work.

The Bd supports the Colls proposal that he should be empowered to grant forest produce ~~free of cost~~ to necessitous village communities or individuals free of value. The Conservator of Forests, VI Circle, considers this course desirable & the Chief Conservator also supports it. para 24 pp 15 Cf.

The Bd also supports the ~~Colls~~ proposals in para 5 of the Colls letter regarding the use of trees on Kumaki and unreserved lands. pp 3-4 Cf.

3/. The proposals in para 6 of the Colls letter for the grant of remissions do not go far. The Bd considers that it would be ~~enough~~ if the Coll. were granted discretion to remit assessment subject to the provisions of ~~restrictions in~~ BSO no 14, such remissions being restricted to really hard cases. pp 5-7 Cf.

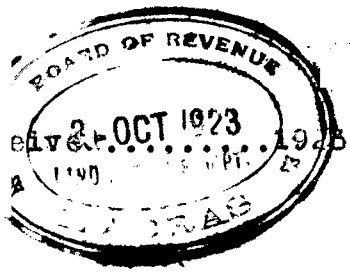
16/9/23 20.9.23 4/ Para 6 of the report:— The Board considers that there is no case for special treatment for S. Kanara in regard to the rate of interest, but there is a case for a general reduction of the rate of interest to something nearer the market rate. ~~The~~ Govt. will address separately on this subject. ~~be a separate subject.~~ p. 4, Cf

Ready (5245 Rm) (Cram Book) 9.30 PM

Dessai 21.9

VTK. 21.9.23

To The Secy. to Govt, R.D.



Received.....2 OCT 1923.....1923.

Registered..H.2867.....1923.

ABSTRACT.

Floods.

South Kanara - Bamboos and Building Materials - Supply by Forest Department - Go. received.

N. F.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. Press. 1426, dated 2nd October 1923.

Read the following:--

From the Chief Conservator of Forests, Lr. No.fcc.7342-23-1, dated the 15th September 1923.

READ:--

The Government have given their careful consideration to the report of the Chief Conservator and the Conservator of Forests, Vl Circle, regarding the assistance to be given by the Forest Department in the reconstruction of houses destroyed or damaged by the recent floods in the South Kanara district. They are of opinion that the supply of bamboos required for this purpose should be undertaken by the Forest Department in spite of the dislocation of the departmental programme this involves.

2. Seigniorage fees will be waived in respect of bamboos and other forest produce supplied for the relief of distress in the South Kanara district which will therefore be supplied at cost price that is, the cost of felling and transport and incidental charges only will be recovered from the purchasers. Orders are issuing separately in the Revenue Department in regard to the free grants in necessitous cases should any such remain after the funds raised by public subscriptions are exhausted. The bamboos should be sold at the distributing centres mentioned in the margin, in the manner suggested in paragraph 11 of the Conservator's report and subject to such other conditions as the Collector may deem necessary to impose. The Conservator points out that the supply of bamboos can be supplemented by cuts of palmyras from unreserved lands by the supply of poles from certain reserves and that of small timber from unreserves

Coondapoor.
Udipi.
Mangalore.
Pennangadi.
Uppinangadi.
Bantwal.

hould be given to these suggestions as far as possible. The
ure in regard to supplies from these sources should be the
on that hitherto obtained for the supply of bamboos.

3. In order to enable the Collector to carry these orders into effect without further reference to Government the Government are pleased to relax the conditions in section 10 of the Forest Code and to make free grants of bamboos and other forest produce from reserved forests and reserved lands without limit as to cost. The Collector is requested to report in due course through the Board of Revenue the total value of the grants thus made by him. The powers now given to the Collector extend only to the value of the actual timber and other produce removed from the forests. As already directed the cost of extraction will be borne by the grantee.

4. The Government also sanction the grant of the following concessions which have been recommended by the Collector:--

(1) that the rule that Punkhiers should use the trees, timber and other forest produce of their Punkhi for agricultural or domestic purposes only in the village in which the Punkhi is situated - be relaxed until 31st March 1924.

(2) that the rule that no permits are to be issued for trees under 6' girth from Reserved Lands and under 4' girth from Punkhi Lands be suspended till 31st March 1924.

(3) that Shikaris and Beauty Builders, be empowered to issue permits for cutting reserved and classified trees from unreserved lands until 31st March 1924 without the previous sanction of the District Forest Officer.

The Collector should be instructed to watch carefully the manner in which these concessions are worked and to see that they are not abused.

5. Orders are issued separately in the Revenue Department sanctioning the Account-Current to place at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests Rs. 35,000 to meet the initial expenditure connected with the transport of bamboos and other forest produce.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

Asst. Secretary to Government.

To
The Conservator of Forests,
Southern Circle, Ootacamund.
The Revenue Department.
The Conservator of Forests, ... Circle.
The Accountant-General.

52

Received.....1923. Registered H 2887 .....1923.

Abstract.

Floods (South Kanara) - Relief of distress - supply of bamboos etc. to distressed people and other measures of relief.

Revenue Department.
G.O.No.1495, Press, dated 3rd October 1923.

Read the following paper:-

O r d e r:-

The Government sanction an advance of Rs. 85,000/- to enable the Conservator of Forests, VI Circle to meet the initial cost of felling bamboos etc. from forests and transporting them to convenient centres for sale at cost price to the people whose houses have been destroyed by the recent floods in the South Kanara district. This advance should be recouped as the bamboos etc. are sold.

2. The expenditure will be charged to "Advance repayable-Special Advances- Advances for the felling and transport of bamboos, etc., in the South Kanara District". The District Forest Officers, North Mangalore and South Mangalore will be held responsible for the recovery of the advance.

3. The Accountant-General is requested to place the amount immediately at the disposal of the Conservator.

4. The Government also sanction a discretionary grant of Rs. 10,000/- to the Collector of South Kanara for the relief of distress caused by the floods. The Collector should be instructed to utilize this amount in supplying bamboos etc. free to poor or destitute persons who cannot afford to buy them even at cost price, and have failed to obtain relief from the money raised by public subscription and in such other casesof urgent need as he finds to be necessary.

5. The grant of Rs. 10,000/- sanctioned in paragraph 4 above will be met from the sum of Rs. 22,400/ resumed in G.O.No.215 R Finance, Routine, date 14th July 1923.

6. The Government are pleased to direct, as a special case

case, that the loans to be advanced in the district under the Loans Acts for rebuilding the houses destroyed by floods shall bear interest at 4 per cent. The maximum amount up to which loans will be granted at this favourable rate of interest will be Rs. one lakh in the first instance and if a larger amount is found necessary, the Collector should address Government later on. The Collector should select the cases most deserving of the benefit of this concession.

The Board of Revenue is requested to place the amount immediately at the disposal of the Collector from the allotment for Agricultural loans.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.)

E. M. L e g h,

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To the Board of Revenue, (Land Revenue and Settlement.)
,, Chief Conservator of Forests.
,, Conservator of Forests, VI Circle.
,, Collector of South Kanara.
,, Development Department.
,, Accountant-General, thro' the Finance Department.
,, Finance Department.

Forwarded to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.

(By Order)

Wadhwamachan

SUPERINTENDENT.

N.J.410-1923.

R. F. XXII-A-19—21,580—12-16.

Subject.— Floods - Shanaraa dt - Relief of distress - supply of bamboos etc to distressed peopl & other measures of relief -- Govt.

FOR MEMBER

Two Section with reference to paras recorded

READ AGAIN B.P., No. _____ dated _____ 191

6 of this Govt. " " " _____ " " _____ 191

READ ALSO :—

Regr No. 2887/23 From the Govt-R.D Govt Press No. 1495, dated 3-10-1923

" " " " " " " " 191 .

" " " " " " " " 191 .

RESOLUTION. Misc No. 2241 dated 6-10 1923

Noted

The Govt has been Communicated to the Collr

Mrs 6-10-23

The Floods 5.10.23

Recorded

2/- A sum of one lakh of rupees is placed at the disposal of the Collr of Shanaraa out of the Board's reserve under the A-Z test

3 The revised allotments for the test of the Board's reserve will be as shown below :

	A-Z test	A-L test
Shanaraa Dt.	Rs 3,000	Rs 400,500
Board's reserve.	57,600	31,100

Now 1000 passed Ballot within 2 days was wanted

Now

6

The Collr of Shanaraa Collr & the AS

KM 5-10-23 JH 5-10-23

Jm

H 2949

41

BOARD
11 OCT 1923
LAND REV
MADRAS

Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Rev.

G.O. No. 1495, 3rd October 1923

Mr 2 1.

Floods (South Kanara)—Relief of distress—Supply of bamboos, etc., and other measures of relief.

Order—No. 1495, Revenue, dated 3rd October 1923.

Miscellaneous.

The Government sanction an advance of Rs. 85,000 to enable the Conservator of Forests, Sixth Circle to meet the initial cost of felling bamboos, etc., from forests and transporting them to convenient centres for sale at cost price to the people whose houses have been destroyed by the recent floods in the South Kanara district. This advance should be recouped as the bamboos, etc., are sold.

2. The expenditure will be charged to 'Advances repayable — Special Advances — Advances for the felling and transport of bamboos, etc., in the South Kanara district.' The District Forest Officers, North Mangalore and South Mangalore will be held responsible for the recovery of the advance.

3. The Accountant-General is requested to place the amount immediately at the disposal of the Conservator.

4. The Government also sanction a discretionary grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Collector of South Kanara for the relief of distress caused by the floods. The Collector should be instructed to utilize this amount in supplying bamboos, etc., free to poor or destitute persons who cannot afford to buy them even a cost price, and have failed to obtain relief from the money raised by public subscription and in such other cases of urgent need as he finds to be necessary.

5. The grant of Rs. 10,000 sanctioned in paragraph 4 above will be met from the sum of Rs. 22,400 resumed in G.O. R. No. 215, Finance, dated 14th July 1923.

6. The Government are pleased to direct, as a special case, that the loans to be advanced in the district under the Loans Acts for rebuilding the houses destroyed by floods shall bear interest at 4 per cent. The maximum amount up to which loans will be granted at this favourable rate of interest will be rupees one lakh in the first instance and, if a larger amount is found necessary, the Collector should address Government later on. The Collector should select the cases most deserving of the benefit of this concession.

The Board of Revenue is requested to place the amount immediately at the disposal of the Collector from the allotment for Agricultural loans.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

E. W. LEGH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
,, Chief Conservator of Forests.
,, Conservator of Forests, Sixth Circle.
,, Collector of South Kanara.
,, Development Department.
,, Accountant-General (through Finance).
,, Finance Department.
Editors' Table.

Forwarded to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue & Settlement.

(By order)

4-5. (Sett).

Wakhlumanchan

Superintendent

Files with B.P.
2241 M 26.10.23

16 10 23

5 10 23 2 18.10.23

(Nos 2 Ic 224 & 6.5-23)

Floods- South Kanara Dt. - Collr's suggestions.

H. 2626 from the Collr.

To Secy.

The Collr's suggestions relate to (1) grant of building materials for the reconstruction of houses (2) grant of remissions on land on which no crop has been grown and (3) grant of loans.

1. Grant of building materials

The Collr's proposals are

(a) to sell bamboos at cost price at a number of depots.

(b) to be empowered to grant forest produce free of cost to necessitous village communities without limit of value and

(c) to temporarily suspend certain rules regarding the use of trees on unreserved and kumaki lands.

(a) above is practically the same as M 2's suggestions ~~in paras 5 of note II and paras 4 and 5 of Note III~~ and para 4 (2) of the Gl. covering note.

(b) & (c) also appear necessary. The Board may support the Collr's proposals.

2. Remissions

Floods come under 'local calamities' - vide the title of S.O. No.14 at page 24 of B.S.O. Vol. I, and the rules for the grant of relief are those in para 10 of B.S.O.No.14. (It has also been decided in 1919 that remission in South Kanara should be given under S.O. No.14 and not under S.O. No.13.)

As a first step the Collr. wants that the rule in sub para III of para 10 of S.O.No.14, which requires that the entire holding should be taken into consideration, should be suspended.

Next, the specific proposals of the Collr. are:-

(I) that in the case of lands on which the crops have been totally destroyed, remission of assessment may be granted in the case of ~~mogan~~ lands but not in the case of patla lands and first class wet lands.

(II) that in the case of lands so heavily covered with sand as to be rendered unfit for cultivation of even the second crop this year, remission should begiven on the affected areas subject ~~to~~ only to the condition that the area so rendered unfit is not less than an acre in each survey number or registered sub division thereof.

I can see no reason for this. The Bd. can recommend that the Collr. be granted discretion to remit assess't subject to the restrictions in S.O.14 such ~~restrict~~ remission being restricted to really hard cases.

L

Mm.

For orders whether the Collr's suggestions can be approved and specific proposals called for. But for the attendant loss of property etc. the loss of crop in a single year canno justify remission of assessment and suspension of collection, the next year ~~to which~~ wld have been sufficient. M.2 did not recommend any remission.

For 18/3 M 2 Mm.

3/ Para. 6 of the report.- Loans- Under rule III of the Revised Loan Rules the rate of interest on loans granted under the L.I.L. and the A.L. Acts is ordinarily 7½ per cent. As regards loans granted for the relief of distress, however, interest is charged only at 3 per cent, but the Collr. has the discretion to remit the charge in the case of

A 56 Taccavi Manual

37

borrowers who are known to be poor. The Local Govt. may grant loans in special cases at special rates of interest or without interest. The Collr. proposes that the present rate of interest may be reduced at least to 5 p.c., though he would prefer 4 p.c. In special cases Govt. sanctioned the grant of loans at reduced rates of interest in North Arcot and Malabar- Vide G.O. No. 2217 Rev dy 23.2.1904 & No. 173 Public dy 23.2.22. For orders whether the proposal may be recommended

4. Para. 7 of the report. - Formation of co-operative housing societies- This is a matter to be dealt with by the Regr. of Co-operative Societies.

JSK
15.9.23

I have had a talk with the Secretary of the Revenue Department. His views are

(1) That the Collr should be empowered to delegate the distribution of bamboos to local committees subject to such restrictions as to quantities or prices.

(2) That within clearly defined limits (i.e. up to a certain total of bamboos for each area) the local committees should be empowered to grant bamboos free of all charge to the very

(3) He thinks that recommendation B.S.D. 14 for cases of loss of crops for the whole season would be reasonable.

(4) As regards loans, he advocates ~~[illegible]~~ no collection of interest or instalments for the first two years. He would like us to take up the question of reduced rate as a separate question so as not to hang up the file.

I doubt if there is a case for general postponement of instalments or interest. The Collr might bring up individually any special cases of hardship.

As regards the rate of interest, I think there is no case for special treatment for S. Kanara, but there is a case for general lowering of the rate of interest to something more the market rate. This may be as a separate subject

[illegible]

To Secy.

A copy of the C.C's report to Govt has been recd today. It is subd herewith

K.W. 14 to 25 of

Cr 17.9.23

Cr
17.9.23

The Colr's proposals for the relief of bamboos are explained more fully in the Conservator's report. There is no doubt that the For. Dept. will do the work more satisfactorily than it could be done by the Relief Committee I'm afraid it will give the F.D. a great deal of extra work & trouble besides disorganizing their ordinary work, but that cannot be helped.

It is most surprising that so few bona fide applications have been received either as if we should not require any extra grant for this purpose.

Cr
18.9.23

Dr H.V.
Cr
20.9

& Hist Section

To Secy

Draft below

18
20.9.23

Issue. Take an extract from the notes regarding general & despatch same to Coll
20.9.23

Exhibition
20.9.23

[Read B.P. Ref. H 2626/23-1 D. 20.9.23]

[Woods - Skinners — Bamboos and building materials - Gio.]

H 2867/23 from gov. accep. Supt.]

To Secy

Please see the Development Gio. Draft Sanctioned

Mr 1
S
Mr 29/3.1Cf
at Mr 29 Cf

Mr
30.9.23

Mr
10.10.23